



CRITICISM OF PINCHOT

Make Charges of a Serious Character.

SECURES WATER RIGHTS

"If I Should State to the House the Ultimate Purpose, It Would be Shocked".

POLLARD AND SCOTT DEFEND

Delegation Had Come to Him and Almost Demanded That This Reserve Be Created for Purpose of furnishing Water to Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Charges of a serious character against Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry bureau, were made in the House by Smith of California, and Mondell during the consideration of the agricultural bill in the House today. Smith accused him of entering into a secret understanding with the city of Los Angeles with a view to securing water rights in the Owens river valley, as against the interests of private parties having prior claims. Mondell denounced him, as he charged, for illegally paying the expenses of forest officials in attending conventions in the West in which the government had no part and also of spending government money to boost his bureau in the newspapers.

Pinchot was defended by Pollard and Scott.

Smith, in denouncing Pinchot, stated: "If I should state to the House the ultimate purpose it would be shocked." He was referring, he said, to the manipulation of water rights under the laws of California. He openly charged that Pinchot was trying to secure the water rights for certain persons against others who had made earlier applications for water. Smith said the party he referred to as trying to secure the water monopoly is the city of Los Angeles. He said the city did not need water and had not claimed it for municipal purposes. He said the city already has a perfect water system and simply "desired to sweep in all the water and carry it out of the valley 250 miles through 20 miles of tunnels for irrigation of lands adjacent to Los Angeles."

While the debate was going on Pollard went to the telephone and talked with Pinchot. When he came back he declared that Pinchot had told him that the entire California delegation, including Smith, had come to him and requested and almost demanded that this reserve be created for the purpose of furnishing a water supply to Los Angeles.

Smith denied Pinchot's statement. He asked the House to call on his colleagues to bear him out. "I never did," said Kahn. "I did not," said Knewland. "Nor did I," remarked Needham. "Nor I," added Englebright. Smith said he would hunt up the rest of the delegation and get them to rise and deny Pinchot's statement.

More criticism of Pinchot occurred when Mondell offered an amendment providing that the money for the transportation or traveling expenses of forest officials or their agents shall not be paid unless such officials travel on business connected with the forest service. Mondell charged that forestry officials had been attending conventions with which the government had nothing to do at the government's expense. He said he knew it was not safe to attack the forestry bureau because of the influence it had. "That influence," he declared, "is used to

such an extent that men's motives are bound to be impugned and men certain to be attacked in the newspapers every time they presume to suggest that the service is not entirely free from criticism." In reply to Scott's protest that Mondell was mistaken about the improper use of money, Mondell suggested that there had been false entries in the forestry books to cover up the expenses. His amendment was adopted. This success served to make Mondell still more aggressive and he offered another amendment prohibiting the use of any part of the appropriation to pay for any newspaper or magazine articles advertising the bureau's work. Scott again sprang to Pinchot's rescue, but unavailingly. The amendment was adopted. On motion to adjourn for the day, Williams of Mississippi made good his promise of filibustering and forced a call on the question. When the roll was being called the members poured into the chamber in such numbers that it took on an opening day appearance. Speaker Cannon clearly displayed anger when the Democrats rose in a sufficient number to order a call. He brought the gavel down with such force that it flew from his hand, and he threw himself back in his chair to await procedure. The vote resulted in 103 ayes and 88 noes and the House adjourned.

PROFESSOR ZUBIN

Lectures to League for Political Education at N. Y.

SAVING A CONSTANT DANGER

Beginning With Saving for the Family Ends in Neglecting the Family to Save—Thrift Leads to Life That Is Not Admirable.

NEW YORK, March 30.—"Saving is more dangerous than spending," Professor Charles Zubin of the University of Chicago, told the League for Political Education at the rooms on Forty-fourth Street yesterday. "The French peasant who can live decently on nothing a year and Markham's 'Man with the hoe' are not individuals to be emulated," he added. "People who are going to retire from business when they have \$100,000 or a million can't do it. If they have waited until then to spend their money they don't know how. We must correlate saving and spending. We must learn to spend and educate ourselves as we go along. The workman who works hard six days in the week does not know how to enjoy himself. The half holiday each week is educating the workman to a higher standard of living."

"Thrift leads often to a life that is not admirable. The industry of the early dwellers in New England made the splendid qualities of puritanism, but they also created qualities which were a menace to society, and the puritan conscience was one of them. Too much saving may give to an individual an advantage, but for the public disadvantage."

"If all the people put their money away investment would be of no account. Thrift may lead to niggardiness and there is a constant danger. It eats into the heart. Even beginning with saving for the family, it ends in neglecting the family to save. We must save something, but it is a constant danger."

As the most satisfactory method, Professor Zubin suggested collective saving in building associations, insurance and fraternal organizations.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that we get more nearly our money's worth in public than in private expenditure. Our city streets may be badly cleaned, but who knows the leakage that goes out of the kitchen door. New York has the worst city government in the world, the most careless and the biggest budget. But compare New York with London and other large cities and see what is done here and think how much more might be done with careful expenditure."

SILVERSTEIN WILL LIVE

The Union Square Bomb Thrower Recovering.

MAN APPLIED TORNICQUET

Alexander Berkman Anarchist Leader and Companion of Miss. Goldman Arrested.

SERVED TIME FOR SHOOTING

Berkman Was Taken to Hospital to Confront Silverstein, But There Was Nothing in Manner of Either to Indicate They Ever Met Before.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Efforts of the police to connect Selig Silverstein, the Union Square bomb-thrower, with the groups of anarchists have been successful, but thus far they have been unable to prove that his action on Saturday was prompted in any way by his associates. These developments occurred today after the arrest of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leader and companion of Emma Goldman, who served 12 years in prison for shooting Henry C. Frick, the Pittsburg capitalist. Detectives showed, when Berkman was arraigned, that Silverstein held a membership in the anarchists' federation union, of which Berkman is also a member, but failed to show that Berkman knew Silverstein or any of his friends, or in any direct way incited the bomb-throwing.

The police asked the magistrate to hold Berkman for 48 hours, but he refused, and paroled Berkman on his own recognizance. During his examination Berkman stated that his shooting Frick was a personal matter. "A true anarchist," he said, "does not believe in violence, he believes in working by peaceful means." Berkman was taken to the hospital later to confront Silverstein, but there was nothing in the manner of either man to indicate they ever met before. Silverstein is likely to survive the terrible injuries he suffered in the explosion. Curiously enough, it was one of the policemen whom Silverstein attempted to kill who saved Silverstein's life. This man, after the explosion, applied a tourniquet to the stump of Silverstein's arm and thus prevented the man's bleeding to death. If Silverstein recovers he will be put on trial for murder in the first degree for killing Ignatz Hildebrand, who, it appears, was an innocent bystander, and not Silverstein's companion.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

At a Mass Meeting of 300 Finnish Residents of Astoria.

"The Finnish residents of Astoria, in a mass meeting assembled, declare unqualified disapproval of the untruthful reports concerning their internal affairs furnished to the newspapers published in the English language, thereby stirring them to unjustifiable wrath and abominable insults. It is most despicable to do so for political and monetary reasons to injure the opposition and to show it in the wrong light."

"What we consider most brazen and most injurious to our reputation as a people is the despicable method of opposing the organized national and international labor party, by designating individual members of it as anarchists, to procure their discharge from employment, or even their deportation. As none of these informers, any more than any of us, can point to any unlawful acts committed

by local socialists it is, to put it mildly, contemptible to oppose them by such deeds of violence, which only serve to illustrate the weakness of the opposition in a struggle in which facts open and capable of proof are to be used.

"We do not wish to decide whether the programme and work of the social-democratic party are right or wrong—every party considers itself in the right—but even our natural conception of justice tells us that it has, even under the present social conditions, the right to advocate laws, the object of which is to create new social arrangement, because all other parties also have for their object the formation of new laws. And because this party openly introduces its society programme for which they claim the improvement of the position of the laborers primarily and also the condition of the whole society, and contends that their creed is founded on a basis created by scientific development of conditions, we shall allow this party to work in peace and prove their contentions, which have not as yet been effectually disproved. If the party is unable to prove the righteousness of their programme to the people in a satisfactory manner, neither can it secure their support for its fulfillment, and under the opposite condition it would be foolish and unnatural that at least the Finns regardless of party employ honest and not underhand methods of opposition."

"We especially disapprove of the insulting report which Mr. F. W. Johnson published in the name of a 'Committee of Finns' although no such committee has been appointed by any general meeting, as he himself has personally confessed to the meeting, and because he could not, on request, on account of his 'poor memory,' explain who stood behind the so-called Committee of Finns."

Translation read and found to be a correct copy of the original resolution.

In witness: GEO. GRATCHEF, OSCAR LAILA, EVERT LUSAN-ANTTI.

(The foregoing is published at libitum, just as it came from the hands of one of the signers, without favor, prejudice or comment, as a mere courtesy to a group of Astoria citizens.)

SUPPORT HOME RULE

Great Gathering in the House of Commons.

DENOUNCED PRESENT SYSTEM

John Redmond Declared That the Only Solution of the Problem Is to Give the Irish People Control of Irish Affairs.

LONDON, March 30.—The urgent whips of all parties brought a great gathering to the House of Commons today for the debate on home rule for Ireland. In introducing a resolution which denounced the present system of government in Ireland and declared that the only solution of the problem is to give the Irish people legislative and executive control of purely Irish affairs, John Redmond, national leader, put the home rule issue in an uncompromising fashion. He said that every member of the present government had given a pledge to support home rule and he now proposed to put them on record. Earl Percy desired the House to go on record as being unalterably opposed to the measure and the chief secretary of Ireland, Birrell, came out squarely in support of home rule and said it would have to be granted or later there would be a very substantial modification in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

DEMOCRATIC BANQUET

Bryan and Harman Honored Guests.

ALL PARTS OF MISSOURI

Each Banquetter Paid One Dollar for Privilege of Attending the Political Feast.

KEYNOTE OF BRYAN'S SPEECH

We Have Met to Begin the Campaign of 1908 and to Present Those Policies and Principles Which Ought to Appeal to All.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—Democrats from all parts of Missouri to the number of 2,000 attended a banquet at Convention hall here tonight under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Missouri, at which W. J. Bryan and Judson Harmon were the guests of honor and principal speakers and recipients of repeated ovations from 15,000 persons who thronged the hall. Each banquetter paid one dollar for the privilege of attending, even the distinguished guests insisting upon the Democratic prerogative of paying for their plates, and the affair was probably the most elaborate political feast ever attempted in the State. The Democratic clubs of St. Louis and other cities of the State sent representative delegations to the dinner. The meeting was essentially a Bryan affair, spontaneous in making mention of his candidacy for the presidency. The reception of Harmon was no less cordial and suggestions promising his highest honor from his party were well received. Bryan's opening statement, "We have met to begin the campaign of 1908 and to present those principles and policies which ought to appeal to Republicans as well as to the traditional Democrats," was the keynote of his speech and showed the important insignificance he and his followers attached to the meeting tonight.

He spoke of the change in sentiment of the different States, but said never before in the history of the country has the Democratic party been out of office more than two consecutive terms. That three terms have passed without a Democratic President in office he attributed to "the fooling of the people by skilled Republican politicians, aided by a combination of circumstances in their favor."

Harmon said that he thought it unpatriotic and mean to make capital out of a public misfortune and he believed every Democrat would rather stand another defeat than to see a continuation of the misery caused by the present depression. If this had to come, however, Harmon said he believed that it is the justice of God, who hates all slanderers and false boasters, that it struck those while they were in full strut. Whatever the cause of the panic, "it is enough for us that it certainly was not caused by the Democrats. And when they say it was themselves they confess they have been humbugging the people all these years and slandering the Democrats."

CALL OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PORTLAND, March 30.—Chairman G. A. Westgate has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Portland April 10 to select a date and name the place for holding the State Republican convention.

IF ILLINOIS GOES DRY.

Clericalism Will Rule the Politics of the State.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Clericalism is a power behind the demand for prohibition which was attacked vigorously yesterday by M. M. Magansarian in his lecture in Orchestra hall before the Independent Religious Society.

"The cause of prohibition," he said, "is the cause of the church. If, on April 7, Illinois should vote in favor of prohibition the church with all its sectarian branches will ride into political power. In the future the two political parties will have to make terms with the church. This would mean the church in politics."

"Whether or not it will be well for the country to have the church in politics can only be answered by studying the condition of those countries where the church is in politics now and also of those countries in which the church has been in politics in the past. The prohibition candidates are as a rule men selected by the church. If they should be elected to office they will and shall obey the people who put them in power, which means that prohibition if successful will turn over the interests of a secular state in the hands of the ecclesiastics."

NAVIGABLE RIVERS

President Objects to Construction of Dams.

STATE INTERESTS CLASH

The Bill Proposes to Authorize the Benton Water Company to Construct a Dam Across the Snake River in State of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The objection of the President to the construction of dams across the navigable rivers by private interests, except when public interest is fully guaranteed, figured in the consideration of a House bill in the Senate today. The bill proposes to authorize the Benton Water Company to construct a dam across the Snake river in the State of Washington. When the measure was taken up Senator Frye called the attention of the Senate to the President's statement that he would veto objectionable legislation giving water rights to private parties. The bill was championed by Piles and Ankeny, and opposed by Heyburn on the ground that Idaho is immensely interested in the navigation of the river, which he said would be jeopardized by allowing a private corporation to construct a dam across it for gain. Borah offered an amendment to the bill providing for the free navigation of the river and with the adoption of that amendment he said he would vote for it. Amid the clashing of State interests Heyburn suggested the absence of a quorum and the discussion was ended for the day.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—In response to a call issued on December 2 by Chairman James H. Ferris of the People's Party national committee, the Populist convention will be held here on April 2 in the Olympic theatre, for the purpose of nominating candidate for president and vice-president of the United States and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. Chairman Jay W. Forrest of the National Provisional Committee said yesterday: "There will be 1100 delegates in the convention, all of whom are instructed to vote for Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for president, except the Nebraska delegates of 37 who are instructed for Bryan and the Alabama delegation who favor former Congressman M. W. Howard today for the debate on home rule